

# Panorama de la recherche

## SCÉNARIOS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ AFICAINE /////

Anticipation du devenir de la biodiversité et des services  
écosystémiques & adaptation aux changements globaux

## SCENARIOS OF BIODIVERSITY CHANGE IN AFRICA /////

Anticipation of the future of biodiversity and ecosystem  
services & adaptation to global change

Paul Leadley & Christophe Le Page

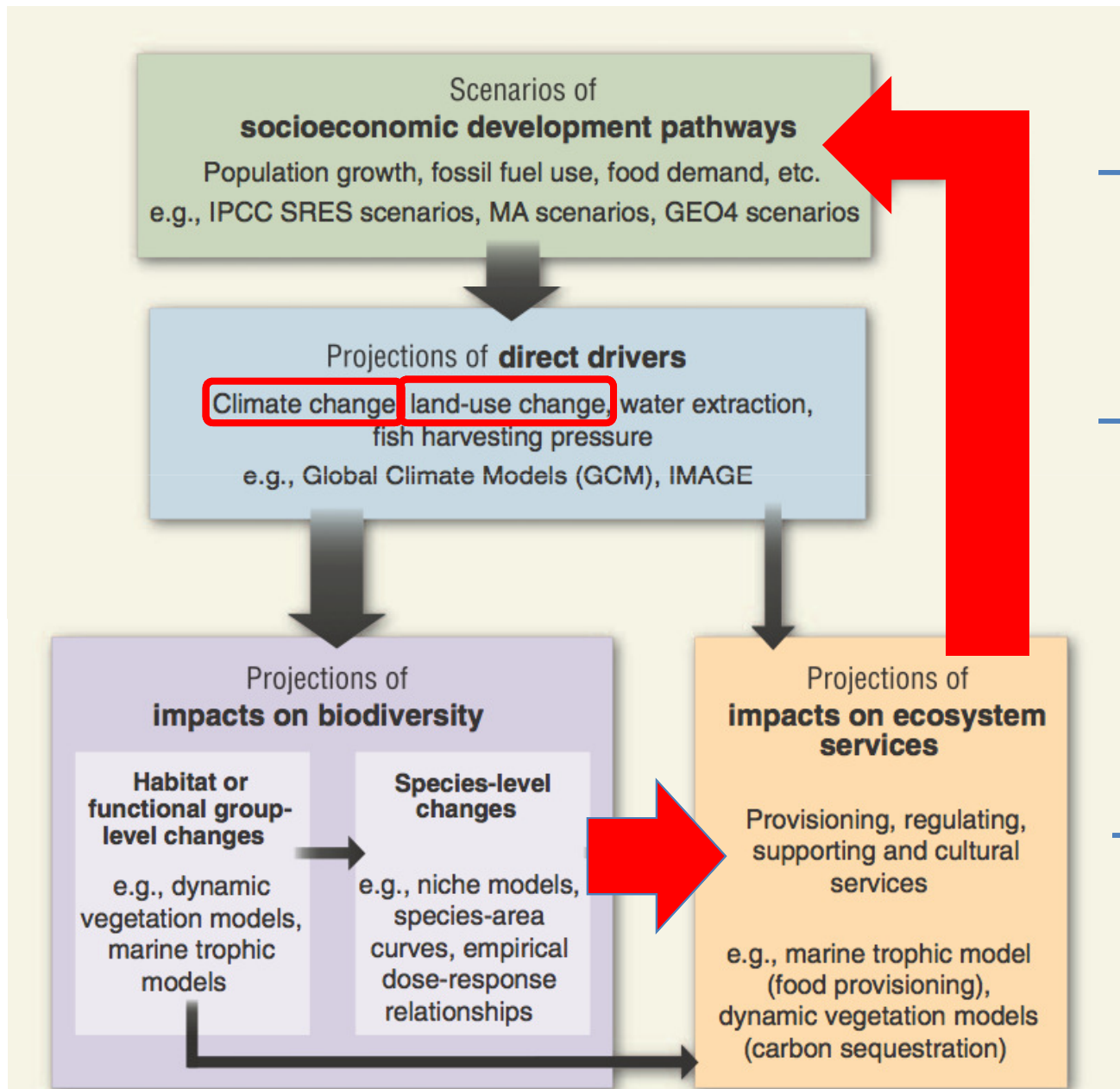
ATELIER RÉGIONAL /// REGIONAL WORKSHOP  
SCÉNARIOS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ AFRICAINE /// SCENARIOS OF BIODIVERSITY CHANGE IN AFRICA

25-27 MARS 2013 • LIBREVILLE - GABON • 25-27 MARCH 2013

# Diversity of « forward-looking » approaches

- **Expectation** (revealing plausible futures)  
*versus*  
**Desire** (defining targets)
- **Outlining the future** (policy-maker)  
*versus*  
**Fostering anticipatory learning** to enable adaptive co-management (local community)

# Whole planet scenarios



## IPBES Terminology

— **‘Scenarios’**  
of socioeconomic  
development

— **‘Models’**  
of direct drivers

— **‘Models’**  
of biodiversity  
And ES

**‘Scenarios + Models’** (= *Scenarios*)

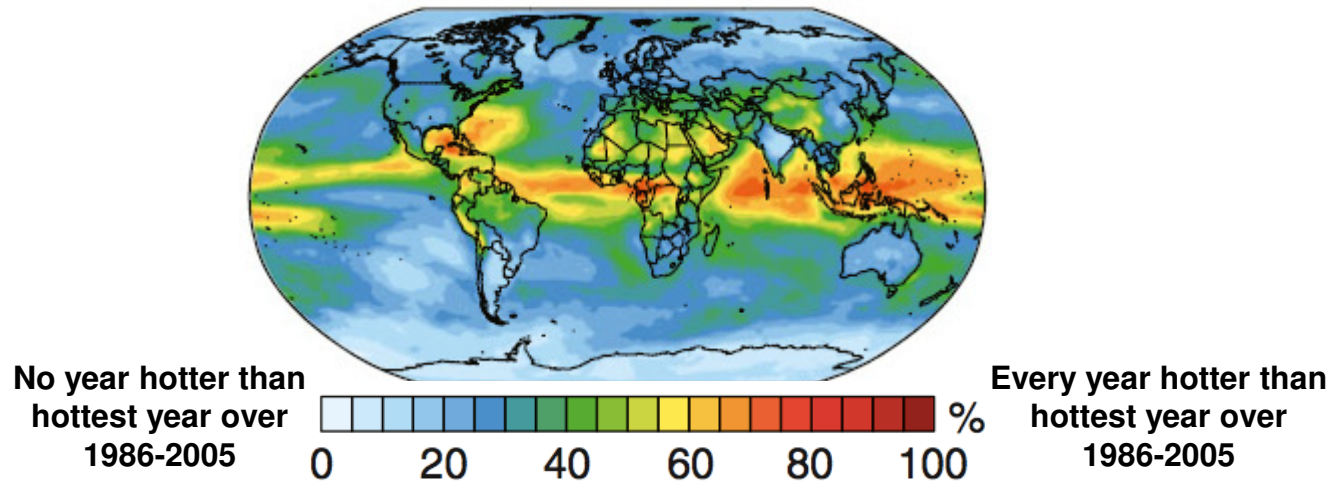
Pereira, Leadley et al.  
2010. Science.

**Climate change is projected to  
increase substantially in  
importance as a conservation  
issue over the next several  
decades**

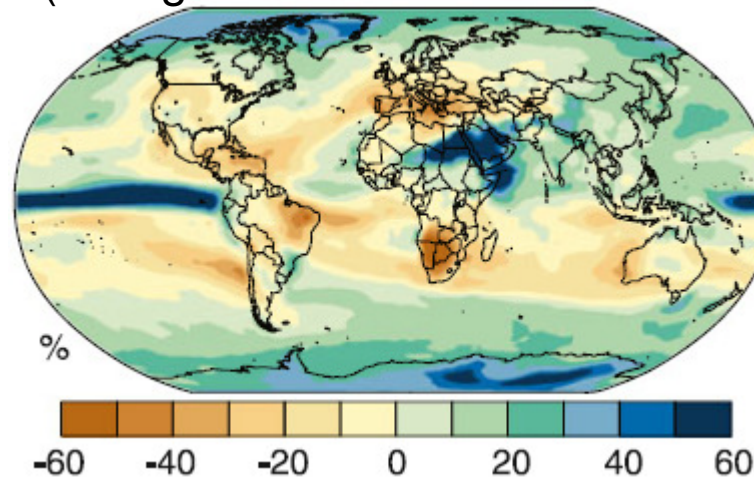
# Climate change as a driver of biodiversity dynamics

IPCC CMIP5 RCP scenario (RCP 8.5 – June, July, August)

Air temperature 2016-2035



Precipitation (change between 1986-2005 and 2080-2099)

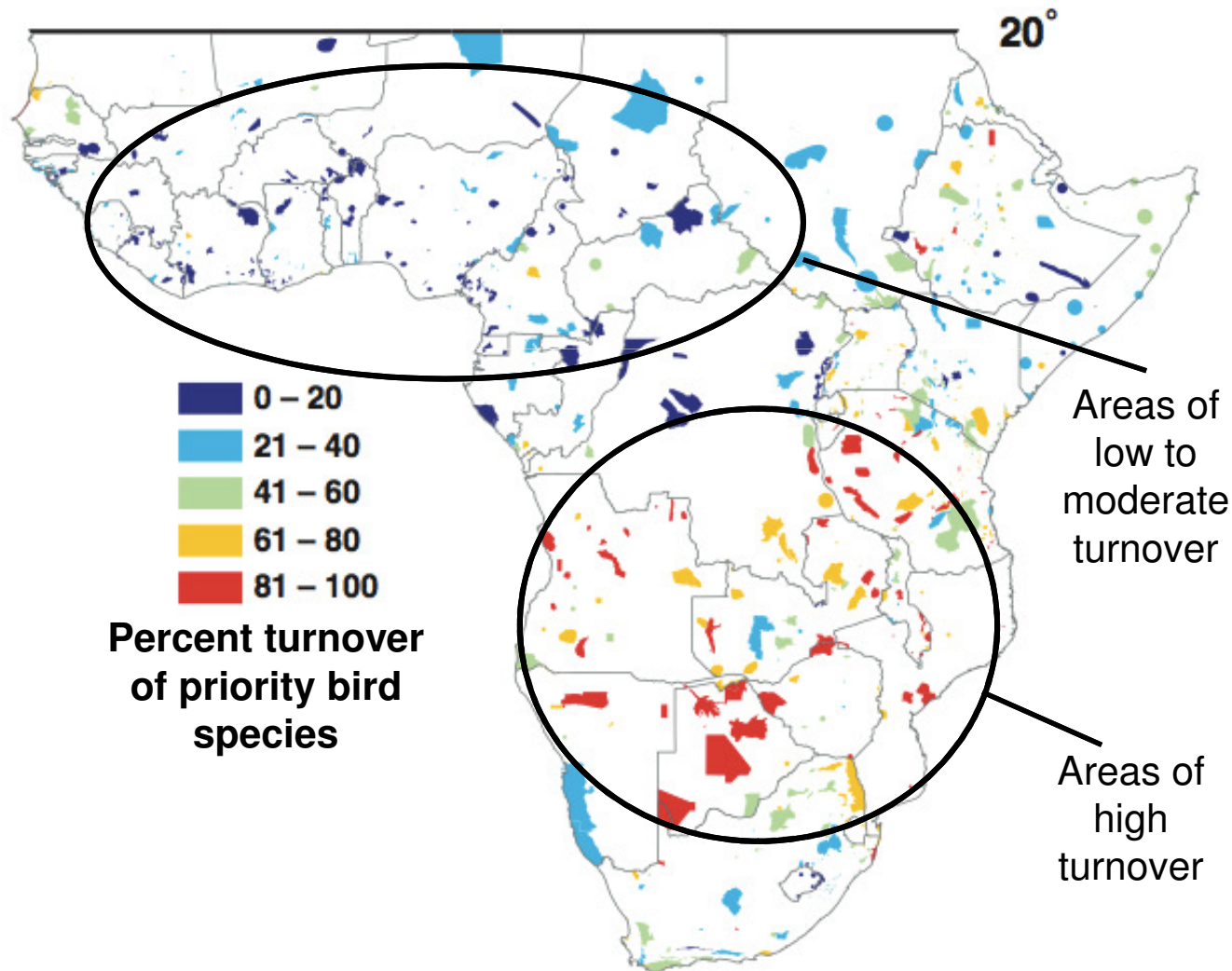


*Diffenbaugh & Giorgi 2012*



# Shifts in species ranges due to climate change leads to projections of substantial species turnover important conservation areas

Example: Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

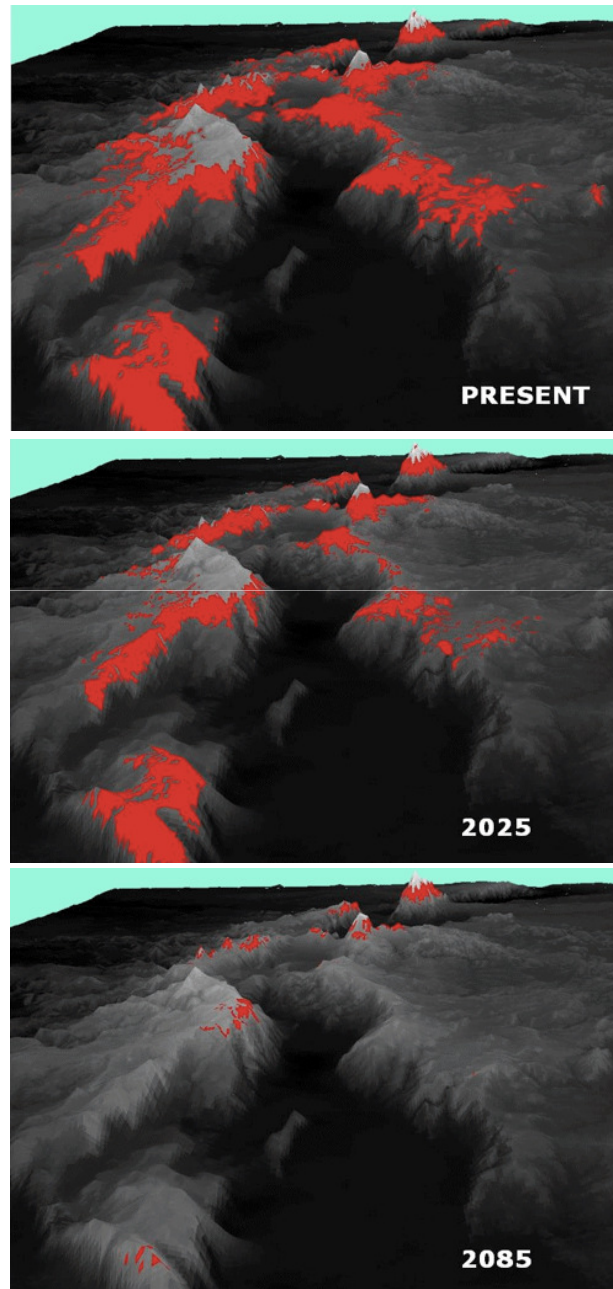


The IBAs network is projected to provide coverage for most priority bird species even under climate change...

but only if species can disperse across landscapes between IBAs

*Hole et al. 2008*

Current and projected range of  
the Regal Sunbird (**in red**)



**Climate change has already caused species  
ranges to shift on the order of 10 km per  
decade and this trend is projected to  
continue throughout the 21st century**

Example of the Regal Sunbird (*Nectarinia regia*)

currently of Least Concern (IUCN)  
but with substantial range contraction projected  
due to climate change

*Sekercioglu et al. (2012) and  
Birdlife International*

[www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/07/rwanda\\_meeting.html](http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/07/rwanda_meeting.html)



Regal Sunbird (*Nectarinia regia*)

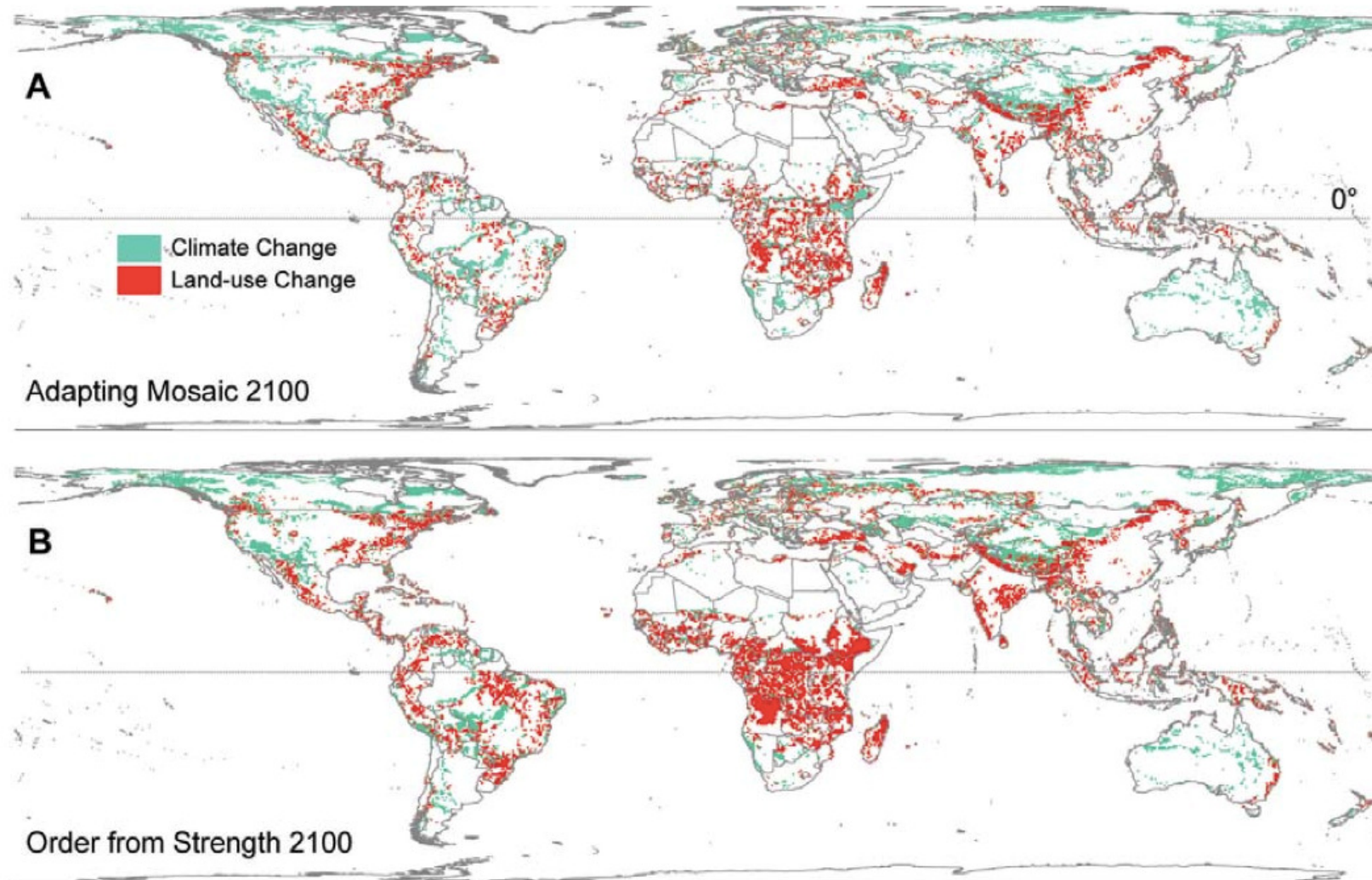
Current range

- **Climate change has already caused substantial range shifts of most animal species studied and these are projected to continue over the coming decades (10's of km per decade)**
- **Biodiversity conservation strategies need to account for these projected range shifts. This will require collaboration at international scales**
- **Conservation strategies must account for habitat suitability of all land use types, since species will move across a wide range of landscapes**



**Land use change in Africa will  
be the principal driver of  
biodiversity change over the  
next several decades**

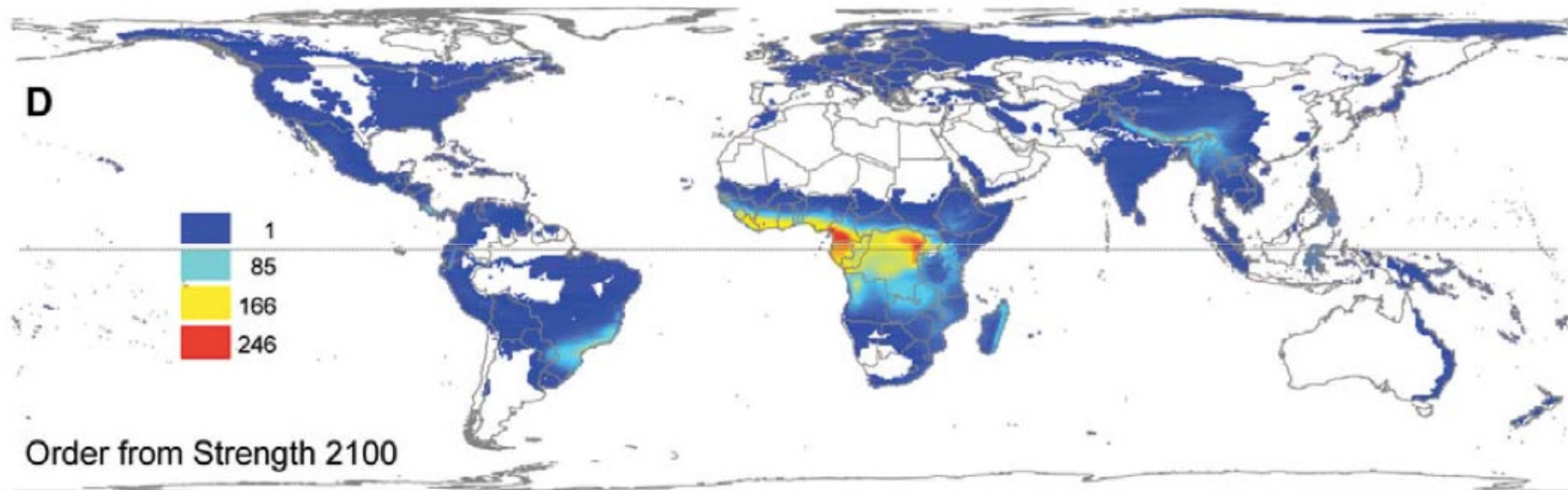
## Regional scale land cover change is typically anticipated to be the most extensive in Sub-Saharan Africa



Millennium Ecosystem Assessment scenarios - *Jetz et al. 2007*

Regional scale land cover change is typically projected to be the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa...

**with potentially large impacts on biodiversity**

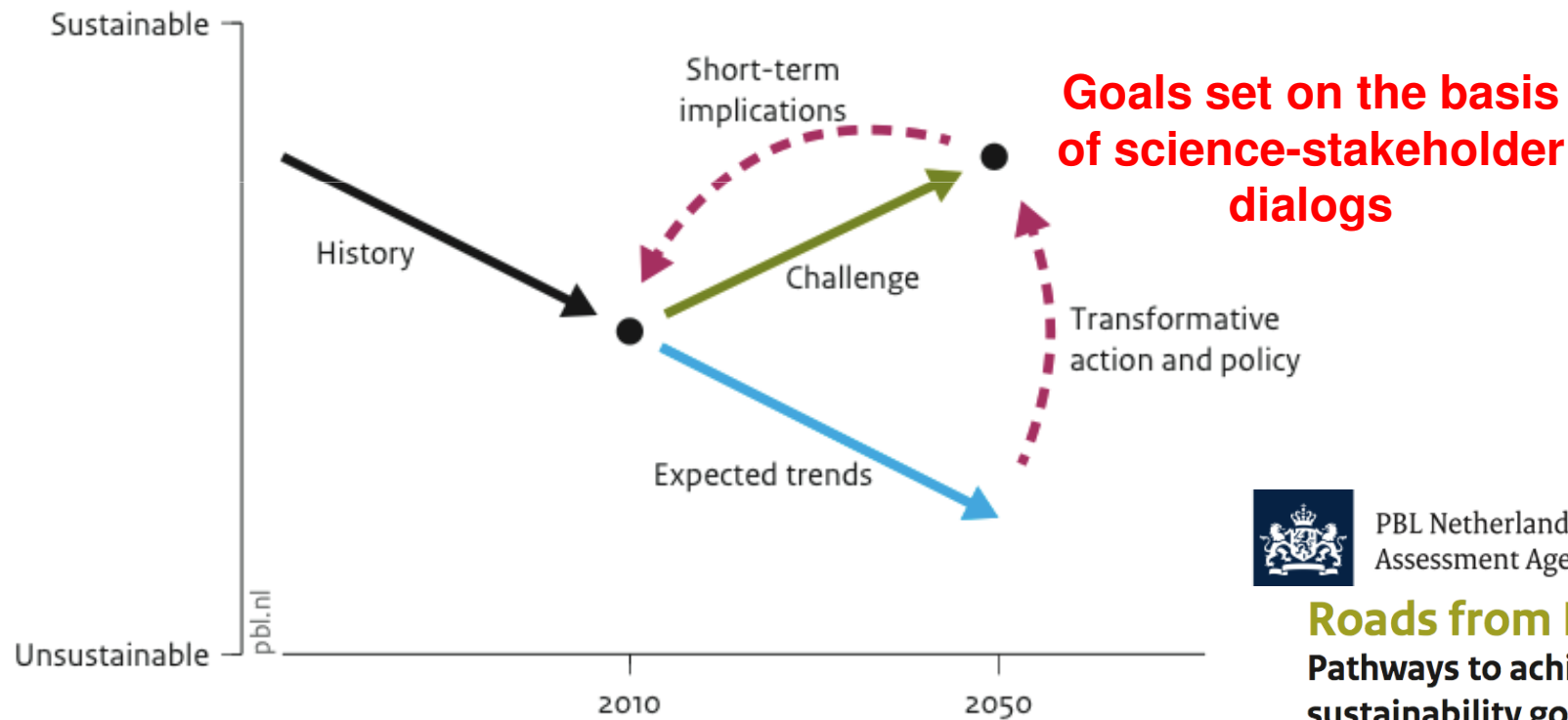


Example: Projected number of species of bird extinctions by 2100

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment scenarios - *Jetz et al. 2007*

# New socio-economic development scenarios illustrate ways in which land cover changes can be strongly attenuated, human development goals attained and climate change mitigated

Backcasting analysis, working back from a sustainable end point to determine actions for today



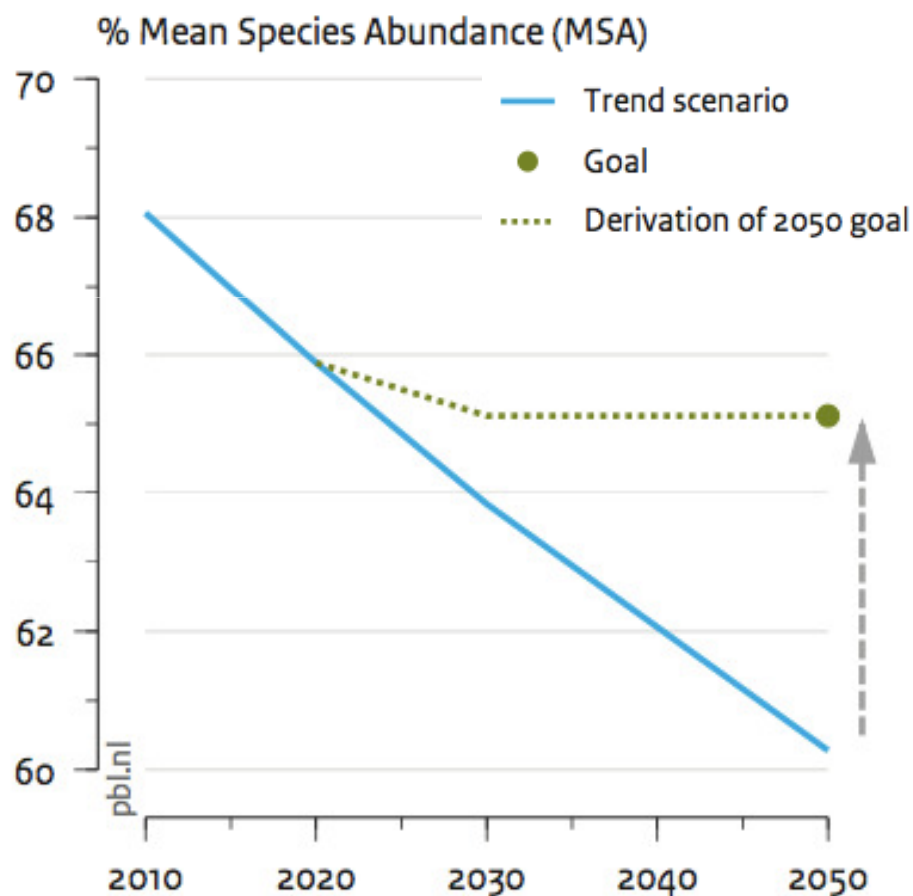
PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

**Roads from Rio+20**  
Pathways to achieve global sustainability goals by 2050

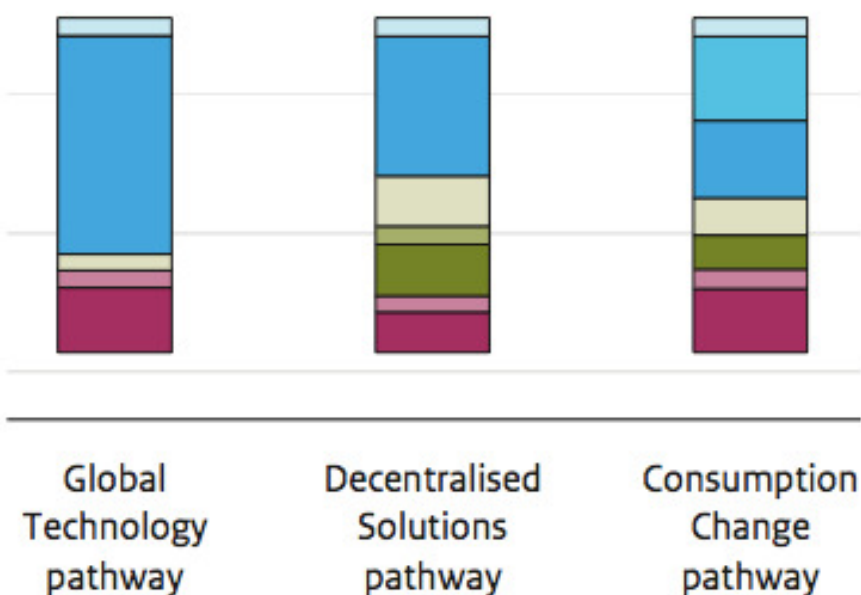


## Global biodiversity and options to prevent biodiversity loss

### Global biodiversity



- Reduce nature fragmentation
- Reduce infrastructure expansion
- Reduce nitrogen emissions
- Mitigate climate change
- Restore abandoned agricultural lands
- Reduce consumption and waste
- Increase agricultural productivity
- Expand protected areas





# Anticipatory learning through participatory scenarios planning

Promoting dialogue within multi-stakeholder platforms to enhance the adaptive capacity of grassroot people and the resilience of the socio-ecosystem

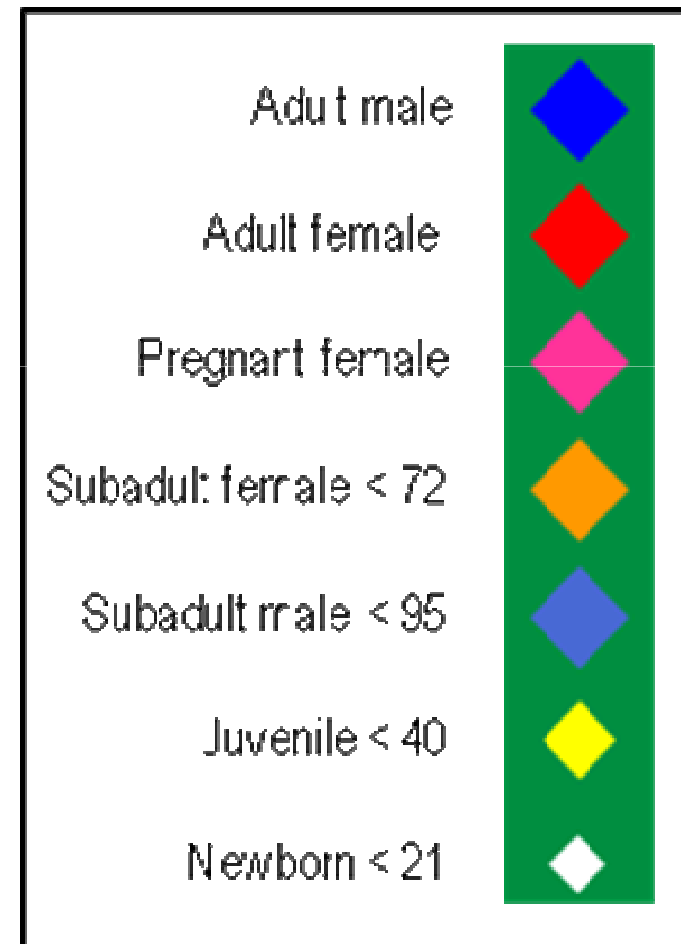
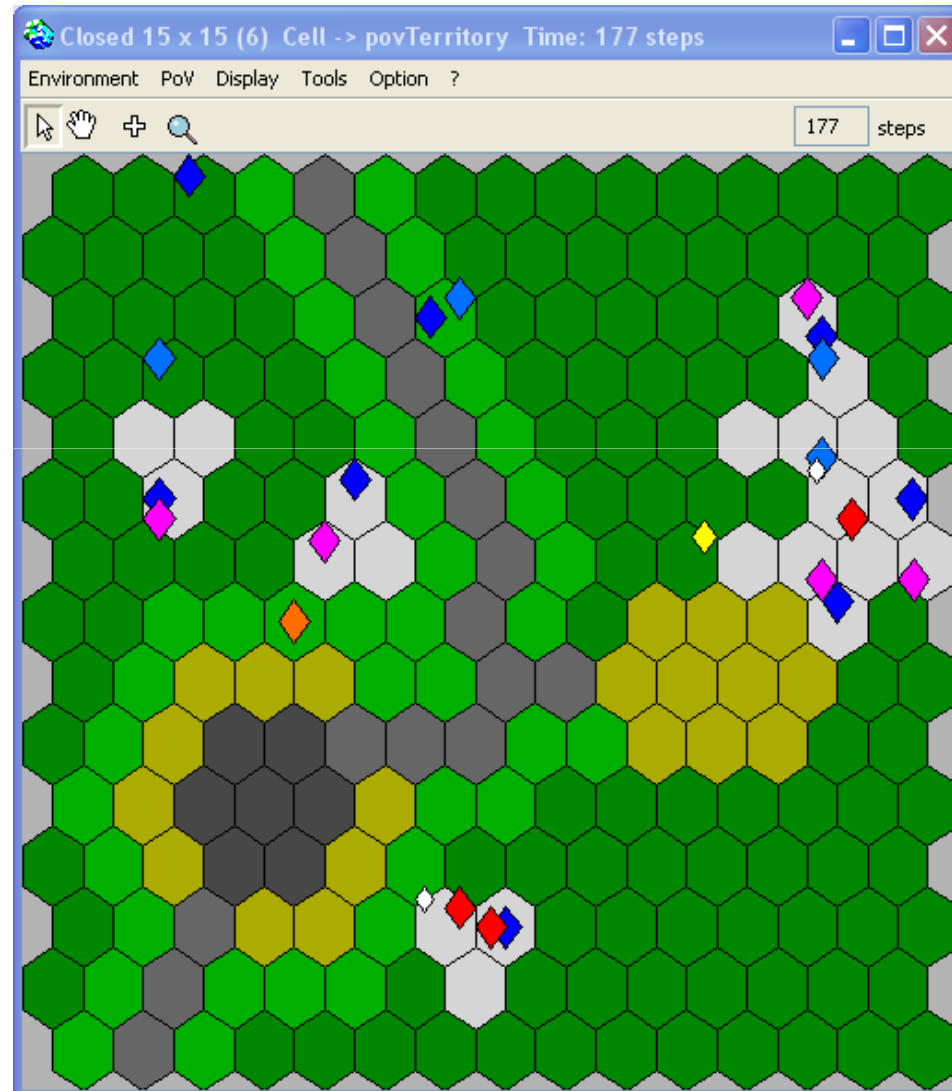
Need for adequate tools to generate experience of dealing with change

Suitable use of these learning tools in high poverty contexts with complex livelihood-vulnerability risks (ability to learn by mistakes)

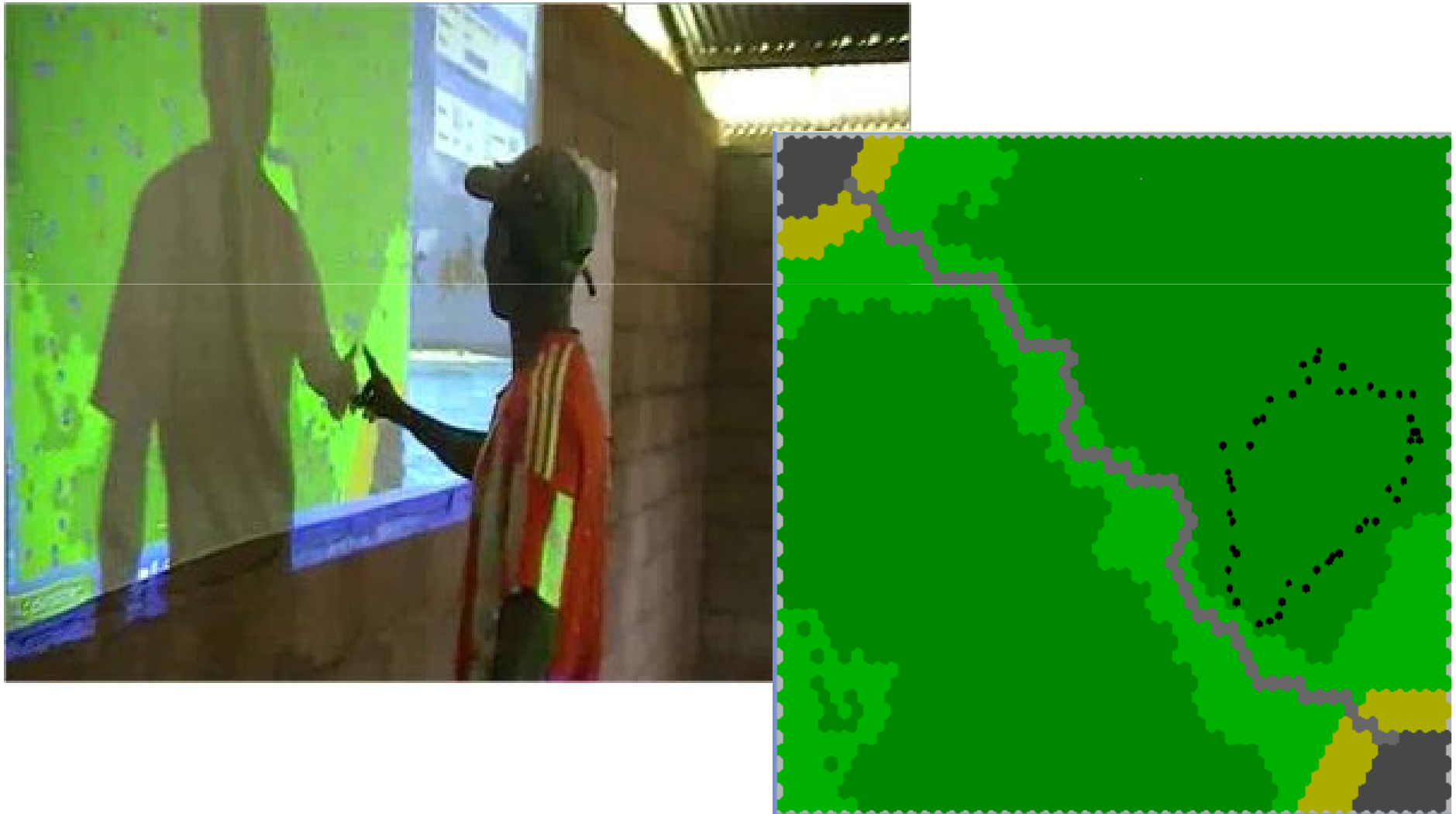
## Participatory simulation of local resource-users decision making processes



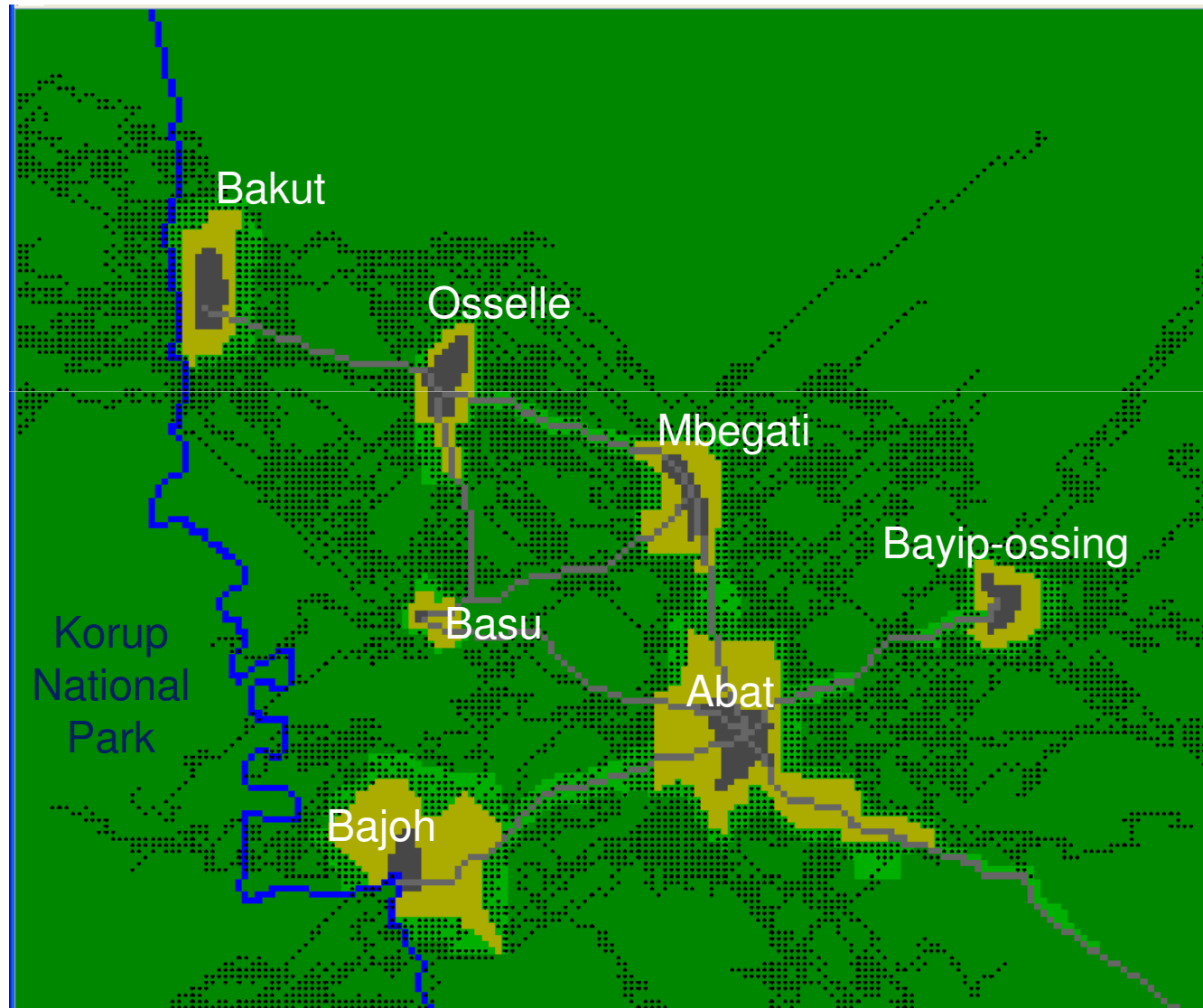
# Participatory simulation of local resource-users decision making processes



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## Participatory simulation of local resource-users decision making processes



# Confluence of Futures Studies, Action Research & Resilience

[www.resilience2014.org](http://www.resilience2014.org)

**Resilience2014**  
Adaptation, Transformation & Development

**May 5-9, 2014**

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